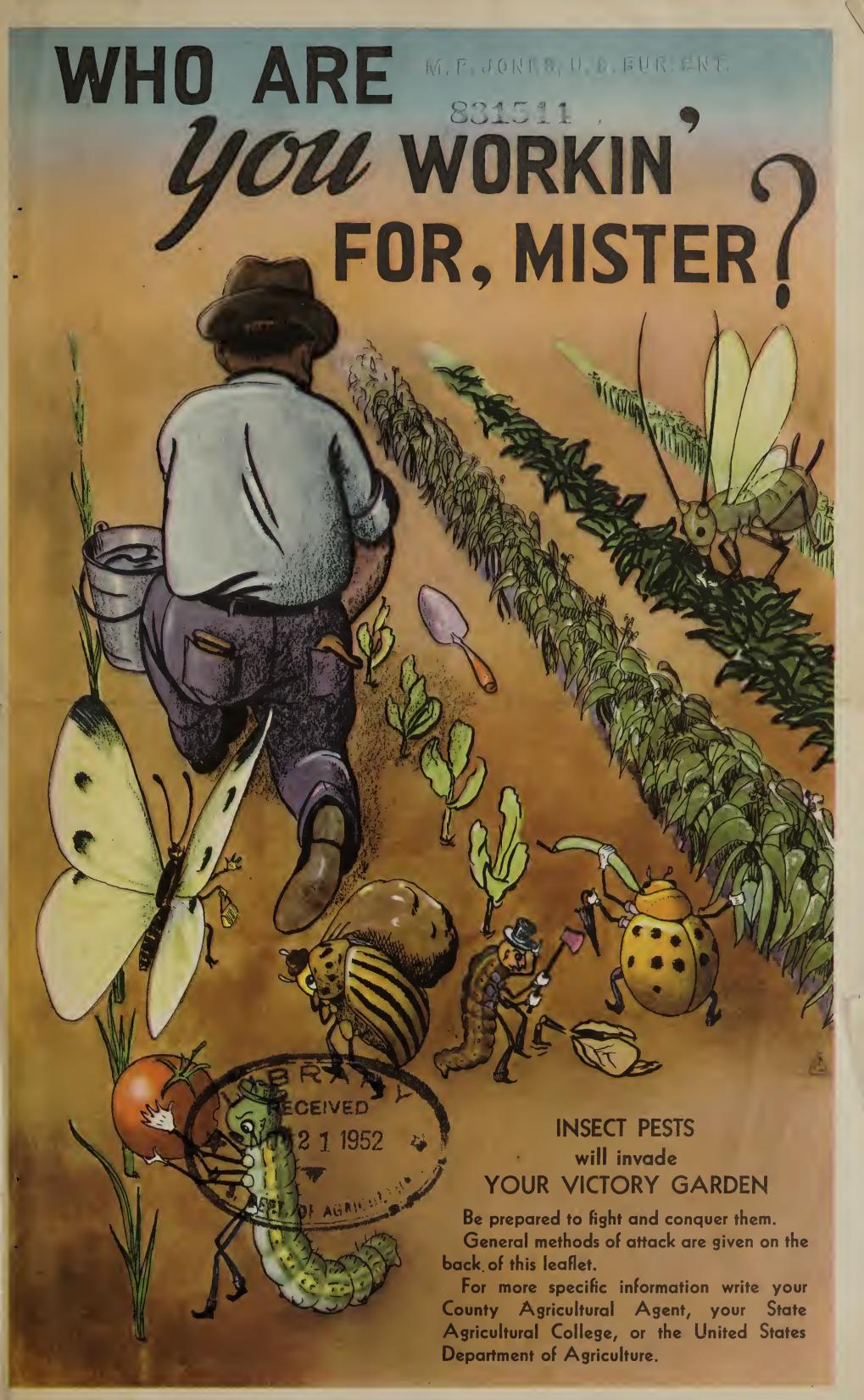
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INSECT CONTROL IN THE VICTORY GARDEN

Many Victory Gardens will be planted on land that was in grass or weeds the year before, and such soil is likely to be infested with cutworms, white grubs, and wireworms. Where possible, therefore, spade or plow the ground during the fall or winter. By thus working the soil you will expose many of these pests to the fatal effects of the weather.

Cutworms remaining in the soil at the time cabbages, tomatoes, and other crops are set out will cut such plants off at the surface of the ground unless the plants are protected. A collar of stiff paper wrapped around the main stem at the time the plant is set will prevent cutworm injury. Use for this collar a piece of lightweight cardboard about the size and stiffness of the penny postcard. The opening in the rolled paper should be about four times the size of the main stem of the plant, to permit the entrance of air and light. The collar, when in place, should extend about 1 inch below and 2 inches above the surface of the ground.

Maggots which feed on the root stalks of cabbage, cauliflower, and related crops may be prevented from reaching the roots by placing tar-felt or light roofing paper disks around the plants. Such disks should be about 3 inches in diameter and should be fitted snugly on the smoothed soil around the main stalk of the plant at the time of transplanting.

Small seedlings may be protected from insects by covering them with an inverted glass jar or by completely covering them with a light paper or muslin hood. Such hoods are usually about 8 inches in diameter and are supported by wire or wooden hoops and sealed to the ground by covering the edge of the hood with soil.

Hand picking of the larger beetles, bugs, and caterpillars, if done consistently, will often give satisfactory control and eliminate the need for applying insecticides. This practice is most effective if started early enough to catch the first few insects attracted to the vegetables. With a little practice the gardener will become skilled in spotting and catching these pests.

Leaf-chewing beetles and caterpillars which escape hand picking can be controlled by applying an insecticide to the plants. Insecticides for such pests are rotenone,* pyrethrum,* cryolite, and calcium arsenate. Rotenone is scarce and has been restricted to use on peas for the pea aphid and pea weevil, on beans for the Mexican bean beetle, and on cole crops other than cabbage for caterpillars and aphids. Pyrethrum is also scarce but its uses may not be so restricted as are those of rotenone. Cryolite and calcium arsenate are poisons and should not be applied to any edible portion of the crop unless the product is thoroughly washed by the aid of a brush before it is eaten.

Sucking insects, such as aphids (plant lice), feed by sucking the plant juices from the inner tissues of the plants and are not controlled by the application of cryolite, calcium arsenate, or other arsenicals to the plant. Nicotine will control plant lice and in a form known as nicotine sulfate is generally available from stores where seeds are purchased. A strong soap solution—1 pound to 5 gallons of water—will also control plant lice. Leafhoppers also feed by sucking plant juices, and cause curling of the leaves and stunting of the plants. Dusting sulfur applied to the plant will prevent some leafhopper injury. Poisoned baits are used for ridding the garden of cutworms. Bran poisoned with sodium fluosilicate or paris green is an effective bait.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the Extension Service

^{*}Your dealer will inform you of the War Production Board order covering the restrictions on the use of rotenone and pyrethrum.